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D. T. AMES, ST PLAMAN AND PUBLISHER

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Lesson in Practical Writing

Xo X



In the present lesson we will offer some hints upon the size and proportions of writing

In its practical application to the affairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size, according to the place in and purpose for which it is used

It would be obviously bad taste to a the same size and style of writing for the headings of a ledger and other books of count or record, that would be emplayed on the body of a page. In the address of a letter and superscription upon the envelope much greater license as regards size and style may be taken, than in the body of the writing. Nor is i practical at all times to maintain a uniform size for body writing. It may with propriety be written larger upon than narrow ruled paper should always be taken to guage the size of the writing according to the space in. and purpose for which it is to be written. This should be done by varying the scale

rather than the proportions of the writing. When writing muon ruled paper, we should always imagine the tween the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be ocempled by the writing, the fourth must not be touched save by the downward extended letters from the line above.

This open space between the lines separates them, and enables the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or medium hand is the best, both as regards the readiness with which it is read or east and rapidity of its execution.

In a large hand the writing is apt to be more or less intermingled and confused, the loops of one line often cutting into and obsenring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proportionately slow and tedions

For legibility, ease and rapidity of execution, small unshaded writing is decideally the best. Below we give an exercise for practice upon the capital stem and iere repeat what we have before urged upon the minds of our readers, that it is the eare with which they practice rather than the time and amount that measures their improvement. It is notoriously a fact that thoughtless scribbling does good; it neither disciplines the hand nor improves the taste. It is only when the hand strikes for a definite purpose, and the mind studies and criticises the resulof every effort that marked improvement is made. When there is a disposition to scribble store at once; to continue is to undo that already accomplished, and go backward rather than forward.

After practicing carefully upon this exercise. (using the forearm movement.) sufficiently to make it with accuracy and facility, the following regular copy for the lesson may be practiced

Hamilton

A member of the class asks if we would in every case, use or teach but a single form of a capital. We answer, no. We have no objection to a variety in emitals so far as they can be made without introducing radically different forms, as for instance there is no objection to the use as capitals of the small u, m, u, c, &c, enlaged. It is the practice upon a radically different form for the sake of variety to which we object, simply as a loss of labor, - ---

## Practical Penmanship

BY PAUL PASTNOR
In my articles to the JOURNAL bitherto. I have insisted mainly upon the artistic and ideal features of penmanship, because these aspects, being new and somewhat nufamiliar to the general reader, and furthermore of the highest importance in the present advanced stage of the art, seemed me eminently worthy of consideration If penmanship has grown to be an arr, not apply it to esthetic principles; It is no art if it does not admit them ; and

I have labored to show, in my previous studies of the subject, that it does admit them, and that too, as naturally and proporly as any of its sister arts

But I do not wish to confine myself altogether to one side of the subject; and, perhaps, it is time to say something about practical, as well as ideal penmanship; to study it in its relations to utility, as well as to beauty

In this respect penmanship differs very decidedly from almost all the other artsit is eminently useful, practical, while at the same time affording the very highest expression of the beautiful. The aim, the sale aim of poetry, music and painting is to delight the mind and the soul, to express in the most charming language and the most lovely forms that inner troth which science fails to grasp. These arts are perverted when they are employed to do anything other than please mankind For instance, didactic poetry, which is the means of inmetimes employed as structing the mind, is the farthest of all from the true form of poetry. It is scarcely worthy of the name

But penmanship has a double function. While there is no art better fitted to please and to elevate the mind, by presenting the Beautiful in its purest forms, there is also no science, no profession more valuable as an acquisition, more helpful in the world's work. Think of all that the pen has done for modern civilization! What chievement has ever been entirely per-Is there formed without its help? great invention ready to be brought before the public? The fact must be made known; the drawings must be prepared, which explain the working of the mechanism; the pen must traverse its rods and perhaps miles, of careful explanation. If the inventor be also a good draughtsman and a good penman, his success is so much the more likely. A neat trans script, whether it be of an ideal or an notical execution is one of the most effective passports to the good opinion of those

to whom it is submitted. Not only as an adjunct, a helper of other industries and occupations, however, is penmanship useful; it is of practical value in itself. "Business, when you come to analyze it," says a well known writer, "is three parts mental and manual facility to one part brain-toil. And it is true; I think, that mechanical dexterity plays a larger part in mercantile success than is usually supposed. Pennianship is the highest form of "manual facility." A good penman, with "mental facility" proportionate, is sure to claim a premium on his services. He can always command a good salary and steady employment. It is pleasant to note how my of our leading business men have built their fortunes on the foundation of penmanship! It was their first and most important acquisition, and it has enabled them to scale the ladder of success. If a young man applies to them for a sltuation, one of their first requisitions Is: Let us see a specimen of your hand writing." A slovenly or crude penman rarely obtains a position at their disposal. "Rapid business hand" is an accomplish-

ment which it pays a young man to spend years in acquiring, for when once secured it is as good as the nucleus of a fortune.

And even in its most artistic form penmanship is of practical value. The time has come when beautiful creations of the pen command a market value. Like all works of art they are the products of genins and skill, and deserve the reward which this God-given power receives in other departments. From whichever side at it we cannot fail to see the true utility and desirability of penmanship. One cannot make a lietter practical beginning of life than to educate himself in the use of the pen.

## Nerve Force in Penmanship.

No trade or profession in which a young man may engage calls for the expenditure of more nerve force than penmanship.

The general penman who holds himself in readiness to execute all kinds of ornamental pen-work must have in store a large amount of "nerve," he must als ere for his maknow how to feed and ea chine so that the manufacture of this force is constantly going on, and the produet must be equal to or in excess of the demand, otherwise the penman becomes nervous, and if he continues to work in this condition he is sure to impair his health, and perchance resort, to the use of so-called stimulants which by deadening his nervous sensibility comble him for a time to do his work.

There is a curious mistake often made by hearty young men who "take a liking" to penmanship. With the hand and arm trained to guide the plow or wield an ax the pen is taken in hand and because the muscles at first cannot be controlled to execute the delicate forms, made seems ingly without effort by the teacher the student exclaims, I am too nervous to ever become a good writer. Such persons instead of being " nervous" have an abundant supply of nerve force, just what every penman needs, and to make good penmen they have only to keep up the supply and by careful, well timed practice train the unseles of the hand and arm to execute the beautiful forms of letters with the same force and precision with which the ax was wielded,

We have sald that the penman must know how to care for his machine and in the next issue we will give a few practical suggestions on that subject, which will be of value to learners and possibly to some who have worked long at the art.

### Expertism.

Editors of the Penman's Art Jours

GENTLEMEN: There is no class of professional workmen more subject to ridicule, misstatement and downright abuse than Experts -unless it be the Businesss College proprietors, who are as far from being "experts" as possible. And of all classes of professional experts none are more liable to abuse. I was on the point of saying none deserve abuse more than Experts in handwriting. When I say none deserve abuse more than this class I want my statement taken as it is meant, to cover that species of the class who are



The original from which the above cut was Photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Priman at Allen's Business College, Mansfield, The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of permanship.

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay then anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance anoth er, and that the only thing for the jury to do is "flind" for the side which has the largest number of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be introduced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing experttism under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this purpose a very ordinary tramp is sufficient, a he will count as much as a real expert and can give his "upinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is false, and can show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts made. Such material can be found floating about, and can be "retained" for a small amount of ready eash.

Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testi-If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly upon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the repectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and friends." He is proven to be a first-class gentleman, an undoubted scholar, and a judge of every good thing. If he should happen, on any subsequent necasion, to be interested in proving what the same learned gentlemen are paid to have disproved, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and irretrievaldy be sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability On cross examination his persecutors will leave on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to whether he really did or did not rob a henroost and murder his washerwoman,

A few weeks ago. I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on The expert who had been working in the interest of the prosecution had spent some fifteen days of exhaustive toil in preparing his evidence so as to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irre sistible

The attorney for the defence was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert, and attack expert testimony. So he announced at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incompetent, and stated also that his chief business would be to explode and destroy this new profession" that has so dangerously spring up in our midst. The Whittaker trial be asserted and discusted, the whole country, and had shown clearly that they was no such thing as a reliable, expert on handwriting, and that the courts were engaged in the foolish and expensive business of keeping affoat a lot of impudent and impecunious writing masters, langued in my sleeve at the burst of rightcons indignation, knowing tull well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert testimony on writing, his first move to secure the best talent available in this "exploded" prodession and extol the and reliability of his showing and

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a jury, to the court or to the public as that of a reputable expert who inderstands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. But it is true, nevertheless, that the Whittaker trial has disgusted the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the jutelligence and honesty of personwho are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness or "scatch "him in a well laid trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory," and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up as they often easily are they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is false. Right here is ere the business or "the profession" of expertism is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same facts before them come to different conclusions, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which was in the wrong--appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertism would be greatly benefited by an open and honest acknowledement of the fact. And no expert would lose standing, but would rather

gain it by such a comse. Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves earn this confidence by never judging of a case, even preliminarily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retaining" fee under any circumstances nor promise a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any phase of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead him to a different conclusion. It is doubtful whether such experts car he found in sufficient unarber to establish the "profession" on a bigher plane than that of the lawyer whose business it is to squelch these self-sufficient charletans."

In fact, the very name "professional expert" is an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so proficient in any line that their expert knowle edge can be made available are ready to be retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his elient, and even when he knowhis client to be in the wrong his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with the expert, however, He is in no sense an advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to cstalilish the truth, let it out where it will. And when expertism can stand on this basis it will be respected-not as a " profession." but as a valuable aid in getting at truth,

Yours sincerely,

S. S. PACKARD

KEOKUK, IA., May 22, 1881

Will content myself in answering such onestions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful experience in Graded schools come forth and in coneise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the fraternity.

Editors Pennan's Art Journal :

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will xplain my position in one or more ar-In answer ticles at your convenience. to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainly; a limited amount

Very respectfully, C. H. Pience.

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 rents for a quar-ter gross of "Ames' Penman's Favor, ite" pens

# BUSINESS AND PLENTY.

BY A. W. TALIBOT.

Along the green valleys and over the hills, The fidings of plenty are sounded, 'Tis fold by the estimates song by the rills,— The story of lashness unbounded

The hum of the spindle, the click of the loom, The ring of the unvil and harmore, Prochain to the idle, there's plenty of room For all in the business drawn.

The skillful, the learned, and the willing are

railed.
To centres with Insliness feemlog.
And all in a paying position inshifted;
While the idler is left to his dreaming

The trowel, the sickle, the PEN and the spade, Are emblems of worthy employment, Respeaking a business of every grade, Prolific of wealth and enjoyment

The plain to be seen there is business for all, If in the right light you will view it; Remembering always a HESINESS CALL, IS ONLY FORTHOSE WHO CYN 100 IT.

Then make yourself useful, with plenty to do; Your latents 'twere wrong to abase them: hese emblems of labor are not for the few, that all who are able to use them.

He master of something, though common it he: If osoful 'its worthy devoting, The glory that crowns at the highest degree, Is gained by a gradu'i promotion.

Some boys in the field, who are wielding the love, Displaying an excuss multition. In embric of greatness, are facing a row, Tind will end in a higher position.

He sure young man, that you "hoe your own

row."— A saying of old, willen moral,— A duty performed, in the future may show To your exedit,—is added a laurel.

Of lusiness and plenty we'll joyfully song, And echo in gladness the story.— That LIBERTY trianguls and LABOR is long, While a nation responds to the glory

## Educational Notes.

COMMON ATRINS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO B. F. KELLEY, 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. DRIEF EDGT ATTONATA STEMS SOLD (TERG

The Harvard Library is maintained at an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000.

In the "Illuminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are arranged according to their final letters.

Columbia College has an endowment of \$5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325, 1000. - Notre-Dame Scholastic.

There are in France 243 local words to designate waste land, not one of which is understood out of the neighborhood in which it is used.

Worcester's new dictionary has the word "hoom" - "an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person, thing or cause."

Sixteen young women have already entered Somerville Hall, the new women's College at Oxford, Eng.—N. Y. School Journal.

A Clinese chart of the heavens made about 600 years B. C., giving correctly the positions of about 1460 stars, is preserved in the great Paris library.—Western Educational Journal.

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard University the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick

The bombed debt of the Univerity of Virginia is \$80,000.—Notre Dame Scholastic

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in state and numerical schools in France.

Jacob Berry, for several years principal of Public School No. 14, of Butlalo, recently committed suicide at his brother's residence by shooting himself through the heart. He was a graduate of Yale College, taking a first prize. He leaves a wife and two children.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Gartield. - Notre Duna Scholustic.

PROXUNCIATION. - Adverse to my easement in my parents' house, in an oasis in the green cuvirons, stands an alnove or balcouv of an hospital. I contemplate there often a plethoric, peremptory, splenetic invalid inmate, who seems thoroughly acclimated, whose figure might indicate him to be the patron or confessor of Magdalen or Units College. He, according to the legend, is an expert and an aspirant for the tame of a conjurer. He holds in his hand a vase, illustrated by a distich from a Latin satire, the contents whereof are a patent, economical almond cement, with which he tries to envelop and cement a certain schedule into an envelope. This object is never perfected from irremediable discrepancies in the sizes of the objects. As the wind soughs, his apron, which is an accessory, often and again falls into the sewer below, from which it is haled by his nephew, who rushes after it with the speed of a winged

A pupil teacher in Hull, (England),

while engaged in striking a boy, let fall a pen from helind his ear into the left eye of another boy sitting by, which completely destroyed his sight. The law court gave damages of \$500. The practice of carrying pens behind the car began when quill pens were used. The steel pens now used are dangerons as arrows.

A student at the Theological Seminary at Amlover, who had an excellent opinion of his own talent, on one occasion asked the professor who taught election:
"What do I specially need to learn in
this department?" "You ought just to "You ought just to take professor, "Oh, this department? I on bight pissible learn to read," said the professor, "Oh, I can read now," replied the student. The professor handed the young man a The professor hander to Yuke Xxiv. 25, he asked bim to read that. The young man read: "Then he said unto them. O fools and sfow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken," "Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for believe. the professor, "They were they?" Of course that was not right, and so the young man tried again. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spaken," "The prophets, then, were sometimes liars?" asked the professor. No. Offoods, and slow of heart to be-"No. Offords, and slow of near) to be-lieve all that the prophets have spoken." "According to this reading," the profes-sor suggested, "the prophets were mo-torious liars." This was not a satisfactory conclusion, and so another trial was made. "O fools, and slow of heart to made. "O tons, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets knee spoken," I see, now," said the professor, "the prophets wrote the truth, but they spoke falsehoad." This last criticism discouraged the student and he acknowledged that he did not have been to word. that he did not know how to read .- tiresee, in " Methods of Instruction."

The Chinese Professor at Harvard wears silk and satin, and does not speak English thrently:

Sand up ye spellers, now and spell.
Spell Phemidistoscope and Knett.
Or take some simple word, as Chilly.
Or take some simple word, as Chilly.
Or Gauger, or the Gorden Joly.
To spell such words as Syllegism.
And Lachrymose and Synchronism.
And Pentatench and Socharine.
Apocryphation Celmidine.
Laciferous and Cecity.
Jejane and Homocapathy.
Paralysis and Chloroforia.
Rhimoceros and Pachyderun.
Metempsychosis, Gherkins, Basque.
Is ecrlainly meensy lask.
Rafeidoscope and Temessee.
Kantschatka and Dispensary.
Diphiliong and Erystpelas.
And Etipaette and Synchronism.
And Cataclysia and Beleaguer.
Twellth. Eighteenth, Reintextons, Intriguer.
And hosts of other words are found
on English and no Classic ground.
Thus Beliring Straits and Michaelhous.
Thermopyla. Condillers.
Suite, Heintochinge, Jolap and Havana.
Competat and Ipeacacapha.
And Rappahomack, Shenandoah,
And Rappahomack, Shenandoah.
And Schuylkill, and a Bousand more,
Are words some prime good spellers miss in Dictionary lands like this;
Needeen lineselins choris foil,
Nor decen lineseli melone forever.
To miss the name of either river,
The Divelper, Seine or Gandalquiver.
-Carristian Idireate. The Diverger, Seine or Gundalquiver, Orristian Advicate.

# EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

An ice education can be had at a freeze school.

It is said the Vassar-College girl who caught cold by drinking water from a damie timbler is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to learn that the professor of Chinese at Yale does not keep a laundry,

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject "a cow," She wave in this complimentary syntence: The cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."

Arithmetic-How many perches are there in a chain of takes?

A would-be teacher in Toledo recently replied to an examination question Do you think the world is round or tlat? by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another; I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents wish.

Law Professor: "What constitutes Student; "There must be a Jourglary? breaking." Professor: "Then if a man enters your door and takes \$5 from your vest packet in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student: "Yes sir; because burglary?" Student: "Yes sir; because that would break me."

Teacher in high school—"Are pro- and con synonymous or opposite terms?' Scholar "Opposite" Teacher—"Give an example.' Scholar "Progress and Conserve " March "Progress and Conserve " March " Progress and Conserve " Progress " Progress" " Progress " Progress" " Progress " Progress" " Progress " Progress" " P -Maurapolis Weeldy

One-half of the children cried in churus. "Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half, seeing in the gentleman's face that yes was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir!" as the custom is in these examinations.

In the review of the past lessons at Sunday-school the question was asked:
"What did God do on the seventh day?"

"He rested." "What else did Answer, "He rested, "What is be do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy: ·lle read his newspaper.

A Chinese boy, who is learning English, came across the passage in his testament; "We have piped unto you, and you have and rendered it thus: "We not danced, have toot, toot you, what's the matter yon no jump?"

A hawyer's brief is very long.
And Mr. White is black:
A man Is dry when he is given,
And when he's tight he's shack.
After is hot when it is coaled,
A line is hor when it is coaled,
A shace is benglit when it is soled,
A bace is benglit when it is soled,
A baca is benglit when it is soled,
A baca can see when out of sight.

Professor, lecturing on psychology. All phenomena are sensations. stance, that leaf appears green to me. In other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would

"Yes," said the school.girl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot,"—Youkers

"ALL THE DIFFERENCE-Ton, who lms come to grief at college, has been making a clean breast of his pecuniary difficulties, Fond Mother: "But, my dear, you ties., Fond Mother: "But, my dear, you have made a very bad return for all your father's unremitting kindness," "Fon: "That's just where it was. If he had the kindness to remit a little oftener, I should have liked it better,"

Professor in Grammart "Master B what is the feminine of hart?" Master B—, (promptly)—" Gizzard, sir." [Red

What becomes of the cream that rises in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you been pursuing at school to-day?" said a father to his son, "None in particular, sir; but a birch branch has been pursuing me."

A "classical student" says, "You ask, If Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?" The question, dear sir, has often been asked but never, so far as we are aware satisfactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father. - N. Y. School Journal.

"What," asked a Galveston Sundayschool teacher, "is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to toss about upon his pillow, and what should he do to enjoy that peace that passeth understanding " Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar," was the prompt answer from the bad lary at the foot of the class .- fealerston

# Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience in the newspaper business knows that many a good article sent to the press for publication is necessarily rejected, from the sheer impossibility of unraveling the chirography. The m's and n's, n's, i's and r's have such a loving affinity for one another, that there is no such thing as junclasping them long enough for identifica-tion. It is a mooded question as to who will be held responsible for the irrepressible anathemas of many a jaded printer, while wrestling loquelessly with a mystical continuity of undecipherable hierogly-phies. Anything in the wide world but a hootless tilt with pot hooks! The stone of Sisyphus, or the waters of Tantalus, are nothing when compared with it. A thoughtful observer would have the conclusion forced upon bim that there were successful schools devoted to the art of autipenmanship, and well patronized besides. Might it not be wise for the burean of education at Washington to issue an edict compelling every man, woman and child in the commonwealth to write a legible band? In case they fail to act, we call the ernelty to animals" to take the matter in hand. It will not do to slowly murder typos at their cases, or kill off the editorial traternity by inches

There are a few simple rules which all newspaper correspondents should observe. Not the least of these tules is the frequently reiterated request to write plainly, and only on one side of the paper. They should also remember that breyity is the soul of wit and the substance of all comnumications, and write only the news of their respective localities, as briefly and as comprehensively as possible. The as comprehensively as possible. The names of individuals and places, especially should be written so distinctly that no mistakes in that respect could occur. In this connection we venture to recall Hond's pertinent suggestions in relation to this subject. He says: "Buy the best paper, the best ink, the best pans, and

then sit down and do the very best you can; do as the school boys do, put out your tongue and take pains. So shall ye happily escape the rash rejection of a furious editor, and the heartfelt invocations (2) of the compositor, and fortunately avert those awful mistakes of the press, which at times, ruin a poet's sublimest effusion, by pantomimically transforming his cases into noses, his angels into angles and his happiness into puppiness."
HINMAN.

## ..... The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of The Peinters' Register of London, England, gives the following interesting information in an article condensed from a lecture on " Paper and Paper-making," by Henry Pitmun:

"One feature of paper remains to be noticed-namely, the 'water-mark,' the origin of which explains some of the names by which papers are known. In the days when lew persons could read, pictures and symbols were commonly used as signs or emblems of employment, such as the barber's 'pole,' the woolstabler's 'fleece,' the 'chequers,' ou the tavern, and in signs generally. Every trade had its 'trade-mark.' The new trades of printing and paper-making naturally followed the custom by inventing emblems for different makes of paper and the title-pages of books. The marks on paper used by the early printers consisted of an ox-head and star, dog's head and collar, a crown, a shield, a jug, head and collar, a crown, a subra, a jug-etc. The last mark originated the name of 'pot' paper. The picture of a fool's head, with cap and bells, gave the name of 'foolscap,' often shortened into 'cap' paper. 'Post' and 'bath post' are sup-posed to have originated from the mark of post-horn. A figure of Britannia or a lion rampant supporting the cap of liberty have replaced the foollscap and post horn. The term imperial is supposed to have been derived from the ancient name given to the finest speci-mens of papyri. Modern water-marks are conspicuous on the paper used in printing the Times, bank-notes, cheques, bills, and postage-stamps. The marks bills, and postage-stamps. The marks can be seen distinctly when the paper is held up to the light. The commonest marks are the paper-maker's name and tho Ingenious water-marks have been contrived as preventives of fraud and forgeries. Bank and legal paper is sometimes treated chemically, so that any tampering with the ink can be instantly detected. The Shakespearean forgaries of Iraland and Chatterton's geries of Ireland, and Chatterton's pretended discoveries of old poems, would not have imposed so long upon the learned had not enuning been displayed in the uso of ancient-looking paper. The mode of of ancient-looking paper. The mode of Ireland's deception is disclosed in his 'Confessions.' He says, 'I discovered that a jug was the prevalent water-mark of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of which I inspected all the sheets of add paper then in my possession, and having selected such as had the jug upon them. I produced the manuscript upon these.' Caxton's 'Game of chess' was printed on paper bearing an old English letter 'I' surmounted by a star. This book was reprinted some years ago as a tribute to Caxton's memory, and paper was made expressly for the purpose, imitating the original even to the water-mark. An old method of producing the water-marks was to fix a strong wire on the gauze of the hambmould in the form of the object to be represented. The numbered water-marks on Bank of Eugland notes are produced by a more complicated process. Any person who can afford so distinctive tuxury, may have paper made expressly for him, bearing his name, crest, or any device in the form of water-marks."

# Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the Journal are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally iden to him to say so and tell why.

On the subject of penmanship M. Ernest Leganve tells his granddaughter: "The people who praise you to your face and laugh at you behind you back say, 'Ahl all elever people write budly.' Answer by showing them, as I have shown you u hundred times, letters of Guizot, Mignet, and Alexandre Dumas the older which are models of caligraphy. Write well, my child, write well! Pretty writing in a woman is like ta-teful dressing, a pleasing physiognomy, or a sweet voice."—Reening Post, April 30, 1881.



l'ublished Wouthly at \$1 per Year. 205 Broadway, New York engle cuples of the Jorns A. sent on receipt of Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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We hope to render the JOENSAL sufficiently interesting and attractive to secure not only the patronge of all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching, but their currest and artise co-operation as correspondents and agents; yet knowing that the laborary is worthy

### PREMIEN

To every new subscriber, or renewal, enclosing \$1.90, we will mail the JOURNAL one year am send a copy of the "Lord's Proper," 19824 "Frontsheet Lagle," 21832, the "Centennial Petracol Tropices," 21832 to the "Bounding Stag," 21832. For \$1.75 all four will be sent with the fleet copy of the JOURNAL.

dist copy of the JOHNAM.
To my person sending their own and mother name as subscribers, enclosing 32, we will mail to each the JOHNAM and prendation one year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which is among the flaver specimens of pennaming even published, i.e., i.e., and it is a subscriber of pennaming even published, i.e., i.e., and it is a subscriber of pennaming the main even published, i.e., i.e., and it is a subscriber of pennaming the flavor of the pennaming the main subscriber of the pennaming the pennaming the main subscriber of the pennaming the pe

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a commissions in cash. Circulars giving special list of cash rates to agents will be mailed on application. The documents are nearly as pos-sible on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth.

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Subscriptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, or orders for any of our publications, will be ceeled and promptly attended to by the ceeled and promptly attended to by the NTERNATION AND KENS COMPANY,

INTERNATION OF THE STORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STORY ADMINIS

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1881.

## Our Most Valuable and Provoking

Writing Lesson.
The spring of 1856 found us a student in a seminary in Mass. Our name also appeared in the Catalogue, faculty as the Professor of Penmanship A long summer vacation was approaching we desired to improve he some manner to replenish our fast waning finances, when we chanced to observe it a newspaper from the "hub" an advertisement headed "Agents wanted" which set forth in the usual glowing manner of such advertisements, the certainty and ease with which one might become possed of a fortune.

We lost no time in Inditing an epistle of three letter sheet pages, in our most elaborate and gorgeous style. Grace ful flourishes blended with the well rounded and shaded master strokes or chirographic curves of the numerons cap-Itals, in such a manner as to present to our eye wondrons beauty; and who, on beholding such a manifestation of genius would presume to question our capability for filling any agency. The letter we en closed in an envelope which we addressed to the great dispenser of fortunes

The magnificence of the chirography of that letter and the gorgeousnesss of that super-cription remains vividly impressed upon our mind to this day. And why not? We regarded it as a sort of sight draft for a fortune. Even the position of the postage stamp we remember as it was placed sidewise in the only space unoccupled by the aforesaid superscription the lower left hand corner of the envelope Hastening to the Post-office we watched our opportunity to reach the letter direct the hands of the Postmaster; why should not our vanity be gratified to the extent of having him see and note the genius of that superscription? and did we not flush with pride as he remarked that "it was written with considerable dash.

Impatiently we waited for the mail to bring a response. It did so promptly; nervous with expectation we opened the letter and read :

Mr. D. T. Amer

DEAR sir—Yours of—inst, is received.

"It is done up to boyish taste."

The further import of the letter we do not now recollect. That sentence "done up to boyish taste" was quite enough for us. No prospective fortune could have in duced us to become the menial of the author of such a villainous comment upon our chirographic skill. We read over and over with well-nigh nacontrollable rage and indignation. Our first impulse was to seize our pen and properly resent so outrageous an insult. but our anger finally gave place to a feeling of pity and utter contempt for a man thus destitute of good taste and so blind to the beauties of artistic penmanship. Having no special pride of ownership in that letter we deposited it in the stove, but the memory of that sentence and the deep impression it made upon our mind wa not to be effaced, "done up to boyish taste" fairly rung in our cars for dayand months and even now after the lapse of twenty-five years that sentence standas if graven upon the sheet before us, but the resentment that it at first caused has long since changed to a deep feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to its author for the most valuable as it was the most impressive writing lesson we have ever received. We never again mingled flourishes with writing intended for a man of business, even when we have been tempted to add an unnecessary line in busin writing "done up to boyish taste" has stood out in bold characters as a warning before us.

## Practical Origin of the Spencerian.

At the age of sixteen years, the author of the Spencerium, Platt R. Spencer, by reason of his marvelons skill with the nen and ready knowledge of accounts, held the responsible position of book-keeper cashier for Anan Harmon Esq. of Ashtabula, Ohlo. Mr. Harmon owned severai mills, a shipyard, also a store and hunk

In the store where the banking and merchandising business were conducted, almost at the same counters, the books of the extensive interests of the concern were kept by young Spencer for some years.

The affairs of the store, mills and coordinate business brought him in communication, to some extent, by correspondence and otherwise, with business men and noted financiers at commercial centers, enabling him to become familiar with the current customs of transacting business and recording its myriad steps according to the approved methods known to the science of accounts. The responsibility of his position, requiring the almost constant use of the pen, in summarizing the records of the large business interes of his employer, effecting in their relations the property right of many people connected with the producing, building, transportation, manufacturing and trad ing enterprises of that early period, gave to his young mind a discipline which hecame thoroughly evinced, in the practicalization of his style of writing. Hence it is that in the light of history we find the Spewerian style of writing was born within the pale of commerce to meet the manifold necessities of the active affair of business. The simple grace and beauty of Mr. Spencer's writing led many to apply to him for counsel as to how they could master the "great secondary power

of speech," as he was wont to call the art of writing. In response, he many by letter. The demand for his instruction led him, at times, to give lesons to classes. The extensive publication of his style of writing and system of instruction subsequently, was in answer to an argent demand throughout the country. As County treasurer for fourteen years, broad scope was given for the employment of his talents as an accountant and the practical test and application of that which was destined to become national-his popular system of writing, in making up the debit and credit of accounts with the thousands of taxpayers of Ashtabula County. The practical utilitarian, combined with the graceful features of his system of writing, has made it by common consent the standard in business colleges and common schools of the land, and millions of American youth passing from the halls of study to the marts of business, bear in their hand-writing the impress of the Spencerian.

## Expert Testimony.

In view of the conflicting opinions of judges and others respecting the reliability of expert testimony in courts of justice, and consequent distrust with which it is often received; the following suggestion quoted from the words of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of New York, is eminently worthy to be adopted as a guide to every person who is consulted with the view of giving evidence upon any subject as an expert, and is what we have frequently advocated through these columns and which has been an inflexible rule with us in all cases where our oninion has been sought regarding questioned handwriting. Judge Pratt says:

"Where an expert is sought to be where an expert is sought to be em-ployed who has no previous knowledge of the case, it will inspire him with con-fidence and give his evidence great weight if he will not in accordance with this if he will not in accordance with this fine will not have a source to be finement of the properties of the con-tent of the first has been made and be-neated to the farts, has been made and the ployed who has ervices are required until a full state dent of the facts has been made and he has given his opinion thereon. He will himself know that his opinion inbiased by any consideration whatever, if this rule should be adopted as the set-tled practice by medical experts it would go far to dispel the prejudice that is oftentimes produced by a zealous and partisan manner upon the witness stand."

We believe that the above is the rule so far as is practical, with every honorable expert. We know it is with most; but the bad feature of the expert business, as in all other things, is, the tact, that, it is not without its hungry charletans, who from knavery or incon petency seek to appear as witnesses only to guess or falsify upon either side of any ease in which they can procure their employment, and get a fee. Of course such advice as Judge Pratt offers is wast ed upon that class of "professional" experts. So long as there is a mutual seeking between the charletan witness for a fee, and attorney to sustain by any means a bad cause, expert testimony can and will be made to appear to juries and the world as strangely conflicting. It is this class of testimony knavishly given and procured, rather than the occasional difference of opinion between skilled and honest experts upon evenly balanced cases, which so often discredits expert testimony.

## Which?

Recently the twin brothers Henry and Harvey Spencer, the associate authors of the Spencerian system visited our anctum.

When both were present one of them. (it is of course impossible to say which,) said that a few days before, at a time when his brother was in New York, he vas at an assemblage of friends in Washington, one of whom in apparent earnestness asked him, " Is it your or your brother who has gone to New York?

## Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

### Obituary.

Few penmen have been better known in Central New York than A. W. Talbott, who died suddenly but a few weeks since at his home in Sequoit, N. Y. In another column will be found a somewhat extended review of his life and labors, by E. Carbart, of the Albany Business College. Mr. Talbott was a skillful writer and successful teacher. He was energetic, shrewd and successful in all his business arrangements. His loss will be deeply felt by all who have known him. either as relative, friend instructor or associafe. Mr. Talbott was also possessed considerable literary taste and accomplishment, being a ready writer in both prose and poetry, as his many communications to the JOURNAL and other publications bear evidence.

In another column we present a characteristic specimen of his poetical commosition.

## Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for subscriptions, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps, The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in five hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk.

### A Card.

Mr. Kelley begs leave to call attention to the fact that, as orders for written eards accumulated beyond his ability to promptly fill them, the advertisement in the JOURNAL was some months since discontinued. But, as there seems to be no abatement of the "nuisance," he wishes it understood, that as a rule, no order for any number, from one dozen upward, can with certainty be filled in less than ten days from the date of its receipt.

He also desires it understood that he sends by mail, at present, nothing but written cards-a dollar's worth, plain or fancy, for one dollar.

B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York.

---Hon, Ira Mayhew, President of Mayhew's Business College, Detroit, Mich., announces a Normal class for teachers during the mouths of July and August. This will furnish a rare opportunity for teachers to acquire, what every teacher ought to possess, a knowledge of bookkeeping and business, with a good handwriting and a knowledge as to the best method of giving instruction. Prof. Mayhew justly ranks among the first educators of this country; alike distinguished as an author, instructor, or public school officer. No one is better fitted to become a teacher of teachers than he, and the teachers who can avail themselves of his aid and experience should count themselves fortunate.

On the 28th day of May, the teacherand students of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., took their ananal excursion down the Hudson to New York on the steamer Mary Powell. We return our thanks for the very kind in-vitation to be present, and also express our regrets at not being able to do so. We are informed that the excursion was a grand success.

The New England Card Company The New England Card Company, Womssecket, R. L., make a specialty of all kinds of eard stock; and are also the general agents for the Stokes Shading Pen-for which see advertisement in another col-mm. Persons desiring anything in the card line will do well to address them.

We are pleased to learn that Carbart's ass book of Commercial Law noticed at some length in a previous number of the JOURNAL, and now advertised in another column, is at once popular, and is being sold in large numbers. It is a good work



## A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talhott.

To many of the readers of the Jour-NAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will recall with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in his company, or under his instructions; and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is; the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is silent. The friend who was always ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in want. or distress, has laid his armor down, and passed on, over the river. The peu is heroken the writer has your; but his work lives.

Mr. Talbott, was one of the olden time penmen, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style, hold in execution, and beautiful in form. Many, very many are the pennien of today, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who owe to the inspiration and instruc-

tion received from him, their beantiful pennanship.

But not alone has he instructed, and charmed with lines and curves of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as one whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beauty of the life that was breathed into them, and which will live after some of us are forgotten.

Mr. Talbett was born in Lawshell, Suffolk Co., England, May 7th, 1826. His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequoit, Oncida, County, N.Y., which hus always been his home.

His life until twenty years of age was passed upon a farm. At the age of twenty he went to New York city and took lessons in penmanship of O. B. Goldsmith; also of a Mr. Wheeler of the same city, and of O. R. Chamberlin and G. W.

in the counties of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiving of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada; thence to Newark. N. J., and then again with Bryant & Stratton to Utica; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Stratton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 and '69 he was in Syracuse with Warren & Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpenter. He was also at one time with Ellsworth and also with Fairbanks of New

The winter of 1871 or 1872 found him with Mayhew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York, and in the spring of 1873 with Sadler of Baltimore. Several years were passed In the employ of E. G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged as canvassing agent for Polsom & Carbart of Albany, alternating with P. R. Spencer of Cleveland. Mr. Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of pennianship, but latterly be devoted his whole time to

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison, Co. New York. She was a grand niece of General Stnyvesant, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Tallott was a man who loved bis wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years he was an earnest worker in the cause of practical education; during that period he spent much of his time away from home, always denying himself that his little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him justice, the few words we can now say cannot measure the worth of his kind life, only God can give him the crown we trust he wears.

> Respectfully, C. E. CARHART.

## Books and Periodicals.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published at No. 205 Broadway, New York, may justly be classed among the most esful special or class publications of mes. From our intimate acquaintance with it which has extended over a

tions which come from the members of the legal fraternity. A very few practical hints on this subject are well worth a dol--the subscription to this valuable journal for a year.—The Brok-keeper.



L. Fairbanks, formerly President of Fairbanks' Business College, Philadel-phia, is now practicing law in Boston.

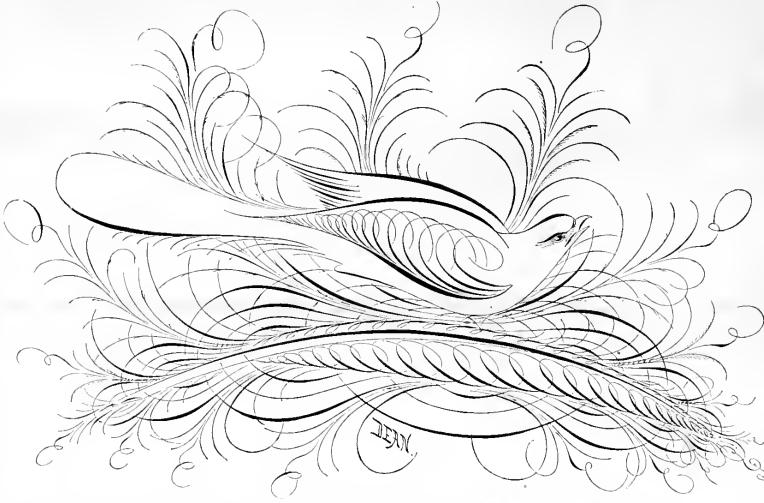
Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

Messrs, Eaton and Durnett of more, Md., have recently published a manual of Commercial Law for use as a manual of Rusiness Colleges. Read their eard in another column, and send for a copy,

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spen-

have been too heavily pressed with other than editorial duties during the past month to admit of giving this work the careful study requisite for a critical re-view. Twelve pages are devoted to the introduction, which is a concise, clear and practical statement of the entire science of accounts, and their practical application to business affairs. Prof. Folsom has long been an earnest, diligent and clear-minded thinker, writer and teacher in this his favorite department of science, which will be at once apparent from the masterly manner in which he has treated it, and the numerous foot notes of reference to, and quotations from works by the best writers and highest authorities upon the subjects which he has presented and discussed. The work scarcely fail to attract attention, and win favor among all real students and adepts in the science of accounts.

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Business College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 9th inst., upon the White Star steamer "Re-Upon which occasion the students and numerous friends of Mr. Pack-



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original design, executed by W. L. Dean, Teacher of Penmanship in the Wyoming Commercial Eastman. After teaching College, Kingston, Pa. Mr. Dean is not only a skillful pennan but a popular teacher of writing.

period of more than two years, we feel justified in saying that it is a journal worthy the patronage and support of accountants, cashiers and business men generally whose duties bring them more or less into the counting-room or office. It is more especially devoted to the practical department of chirography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic element to make it spicy and entertaining. It is not the advocate of spread eagle flourishes, grand quirlamajigs, etc., in business writing, which too many teachers place great stress upon and far too many feather-weight clerks and bookkeepers endeavor to practice in ordinary correspondence and books of accounts, but it offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein business writing may be improved without endeavoring

quire the skill of a professional penman.
The articles on disguised writing, forgery of signatures, etc., which have, during the past several months, appeared in the columns of this journal, exhibit the evidence that they were prepared with great care from a knowledge gained by large experience in the work of an expert and professional pennian. This forms a field of study in which account-ants should feel an interest and to which they should devote no small amount of they should devote no small amount of attention. Skill in deciphering poor and odd penmanship is something that book-keepers and clerk- in counting-rooms should strive to acoustic; and in this direction the Penman's Art Jounal will prove especially valuable. Every book-keeper knows how highly he is appreciated by the "thouse" if he is able to read with moderate ease the communica-

cerian pens with the house of Tyison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eng., the place of their manufacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of these pens during the past year has been quite unprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet Ill., Business College, reports that his school is unusually prosperous. Prof. Russell is an energetic teacher and is also a ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a frequent contributor.

A. H. Hinman who lately opened a Business College at Worrester Mass., is meeting with encouraging success. He meeting with encouraging success. He bas also resumed the ownership and control of the college which he eata Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Hinman is a skillful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his position in the Quincy Commercial College, and proposes spending his vacation in editing a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kansas City,—Quincy (III.) News.

Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly do honor to any position which he will

Prof. E. G. Polsom, President of Folsom's Albany, (N. Y.) Business College, is engaged upon the revision of his work entitled "Folsom's Logic of Accounts" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-nine pages are before us. We er, Utica, NY., writes a handsome letter.

ard and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americus" and accompanied the "Republic" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and all joined heartily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and wishing him a "Bon voy-About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americus," and notwith-standing a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was beguiled with music and dancing. The "Americus" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 7:30 P. M., and a half hour later started up the Hudson for a "moonlight" exemsion. It returned the second fime about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observaions through the columns of NAL. With his habit of close observatian and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many interesting and valuable items.



J. A. Wesco, Quincy, Ill., writes a very handsome letter and card.

W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y. sends an artistic specimen of flourishing and lettering.

He is among the most skillful of profes-shoul pen artists in the country.

- J. C. Whitlow of Columbia, Tex-sends a creditable specimen of flouri-ing and writing.
- J. B. Muon, Powder Springs, Ga., in closes several gracefully executed speci-mens of writing.
- An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eston & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.
- George E. Underhill, Bridgeport, Conn., sends two unique and skillfully executed designs of birds, scrolls and leaf work.
- W. E. Dennis, at present with Wright's Bushness College Branklyn, N. Y., re-cently exhibited at this office several specimens of penell writing prepared by him for engraving, which extinced a high order of artistic skill and taste.

Some of the finest eard specimens we have seen come from Madarase; but we suppose it is useless to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen his written cards before this; If not, it will pay them to send him an order.

Messrs, E. L. Burnett and I. S. Pres-ton send a card of flourishing and writ-ing which is a the specimen of good taste and artistic skill in the use of the hen. They are at present together teaching writing at Scranton, Pa., where they are having large classes.



F. H. C., Worcester, Mass. Please in-form me if you can supply all the back numbers of the JOURNAL and at what

Aur. Back numbers can now only be supplied since, and inclusive of Jan-1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To January 1882, with four premiums \$4.00

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you explain the special advantages of an pen or holder? oblique

Aur. The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder if is necessary to turn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the nibs of the pen may squarely face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfeetly smooth lines, which difficulty an oldique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the men points instead of forcing the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vienna, Ohio, 4s it best to prepare India ink as you use 4t, or can it be prepared and kept on land as other inks are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

Low India int. in order to they had and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the day that it is used. This should be done in a sloping tray having a well at the lower end of the slooning part in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment; use rain or distilled water. Prepared India ink, or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground. Care should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photo-graphic processes and the pencil lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber.

W W H Lewistown, Minn. Being a subscriber to the JUTRAAL I, bug leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns, byt, what part of does bred Musselman differs from Prof. Spencer, while they built take the small i and a ns a standard unit for measure-ment, Musselman gives the none space in which the notes spaces he are space; in which the none space is not proved to a four, and the n three spaces?

Ans. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the



This work is universally conceded by the press, professional penmen, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship very published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$1.29, or as a premium for a chir of twelve subscribers to the JOCHXAL. The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

eighth of an inch. We are not familiar with Mr. Musselman's method of analysis, but the difference you mention probably results from the Spencerian analysis having been of the letters separately, when a space is counted for the initial and terminal lines making four spaces for the m, and three for the n and while Musselman has only considered the spaces between the parts of the letters.

Figures. The formati of figures do not a rule receive that attention that they demand.

save made a specialty of them for I have made a specialty of them for sometime and an convinced that most excellent results follow their perfect formation. The speed too at which they can be made is marvelous and serves as a great help toward gaining rapidity in writing.

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ist of a year's subsection.

Lord Beaconsfield always used a quilt en until on one occasion he visited the countractory at Birmingham pen until on one occasion he visited t great pen manufactory at Birmingha and was asked by Mr. Gillott to accept fractional parts of an inch. In the medium sized cupies of the Spencerian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one that "Lothair" was writen.

Pen Lettering and Brush Marking. BY E. M. HUNTZINGER.

of the Providence B. & S. Busine Providence, R. U

The ability to rapidly and neatly letter tag, package or box is of great import-nce to any young man no matter what my be his aim in life. ance to When one looks about an express office or a freight depot and observes the let-tering and marking on the packages and

boxes there, no one can dispute the utility of such skill as can be so easily ac quired from the penmen of the numeron commercial schools located all over the so easily ac-

eountry.

The ability to letter with pen or brash is required from the lowest scale of busi-ness to the most extensive wholesale houses and manufactories. And so ex-tensively is this kind of skill needed that ommerous business Jouses in our la cities are obliged to hire a man sim to do their package, box and bulls marking.
From these facts no further arguments

should be required to convince the Busi-ness College teachers and proprietors that such instruction should be furnished that such instruction should be furnished to all their jupids, whether full or partial course. In my experience as a commercial teacher I have found that aime out of every ten young men and ladies that attended our school could put such abilities into practice the first day they entered upon their business career. It is also a well-known fact that employers always retain those who can make themselves most generally useful, and such are the ones who command the best salaries. This skill should be furnished salaries. This skill should be furnished by the Commercial schools free of charge, being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required at graduation as well as in the other studies. This course of instruction I restudies. This course of instruction I re-gard as a good medium of advertising the school from the very nature of its utility, besides making a pupil feel that he is prerty well treated at those schools which pretty well treated at those schools which have been run down by the ologies, who profess to give nucle, and in some cases do give a great deal, but move of the ornamental than the practical. I have made it a point during the past three years to instruct all of my pupils in pen lettering and brush marking, and bave here successful beyond my own as well as the multi-generating.

hern successful beyond my own us well as the pupils expectations. Next a few hints to the young and in-experienced freacher how to proceed in such a course of instruction. Pen Lettering should be taught first, using either the muscular or combined movement. In my learling light them, that the process we shall take the process of the different process of that their process. stranger to the control of the contr

Having finished both alphabets farms it is advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which you will review all of the work gone over. If not too much crowded for

time, I generally give the chass of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fall of

of an Indian with the mover fail of including which they mover fail of impreciating.

Prepare for Brush marking by securing five or six quives of good sized and fair quality wrapping paper, good camel's bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell to the pupil at cost.

I mow Illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of lettering comployed and costs of the pupil at cost.

I mow Illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of lettering comployed and consistent style. A very good style of brush marking was designed by Mr. Walworth Grid the Carly & Walworth Business College, Union Square, New York, and of the committee of the control o

The meritor pursued in terms marking is similar to that in pen lettering. A great deal of care is required to start the pupils aright in using the brush, in order that they may in the shortest time possible become skillful with the brush and

cible become skillful with the brush and rapidly change from light to heavy and heavy to light lines. It is advisable to have the upplies standing while they mark, as they will then feel at home when they are arrangly marking horse and packages, school reputation does not alone depend upon newspaper advertising, but is to a much greater extent due to the actual amount of practical instruction given, which will be well advertised by the speak a good word in behalf of any in-stitution that furnishes a most thorough and practical education. and practical education.

Hoping these few suggestions may be of service to some commercial teacher,

1 am yours truly, E. M. HUNTZINGER.

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The last issue of the Pennun's Gazette was one of mursual interest. An article by S. S. Packard giving reminiscences of "Writing Masters of Olden Times" will be read with much satisfaction by all, and especially so by those who have had more or less acquaintance with the celebrities

especially or less acquaintance with the celebrities whom he mentions. Brather Gaskell is sustaining our pre-diction that he would make the Guzelle of Company of the Comp

spicy and interesting.
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Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Chicago, June 10.—The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the women of Illinois has been finished. The work consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco. All through the volumes are scattered India link drawings. The inscription reads: "From the ladies of Illinois, who have admired the courage Mrs Hayes has displayed in the administration of the played in the administration of the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion. God grant that the influence of this sig-nal and benign example may be felt nal and benign example may be felt-more and more as age follows age in the life of this great Republie!" The dedica-tory poem is by Mr. Benjamin, of Chicago, It is entitled "Greetings from God's Own Clearing, Illinois." The first signature is that of Mrs. James K. Polk, Nashville, Tenn.; the second that of R. B. Hayes. Among the autographs in volume 1 are those of the members of the late "Hayes Cabinet," Chief-Justice Waite and the Justices of the Supreme court, and the the Justices of the Supreme court, and the Governors of nearly all the States and Ter-ritories, under the official seal of each. followed by Congressmen and prominent professional and business men. Volume 2 begins with the representatives of the State of Illinois, including the city and county officers and a large space is filled by the Postmasters, followed by railroad officers and bankers. Volume 3 is de-voted to authors and poets. Prominent among these are Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomes Bailey Abdrich, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. H. W. Longfellow sub-scribes his name with the lines:

"Whene'er'n noble deed is wrought, Whene'er is spoken a milde thought, Our hearts in glad surprise To higher levels rise,

"Her presence lends its warmth and health Ta all who come before it; If woman lost as Eden, such As she above festore it."

Mark Twain says; "Total abstinguee is so excellent a thing that it cannot be carso excellent a tring that it cannot a variet to too great an extent. In my passion for it I even carry it so far as to totally abstain from total abstinence itself." Then follow departments devoted to music, actors, painters, sculptors, science and education. Volume 4 contains auto-graphs of scientific and professional men; volume 5 prominent business men and journalists; volume 6 is devoted to the representatives of temperance and religion both State and national.



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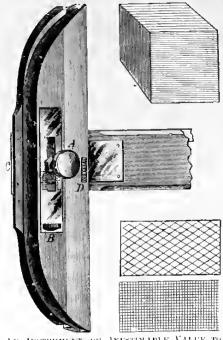
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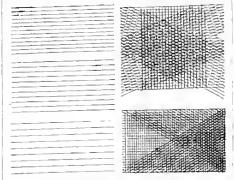
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